

## CHURCH MATTERS.

**Religious Notes.**  
**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. H. W. Blunt, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. and 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Sabbath at 7 p. m. Week day prayer meeting, Thursday at 7.45 p. m.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rev. Edw. D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. and 2.30 p. m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Rev. D. R. Lowe, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

**WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Fremont street, corner Franklin. Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlour.

**CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).**—Liberty street. Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

**HOLY CHAPEL.**—Sunday School, every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

Thoughts by the Way:  
UPON CHARACTERS OF THE DAY.

## MOUNT BLAINE!

One of the highest mountains in the country unnamed should be named Mount Blaine. At this time, such a name, so given, would have a sound of prophecy in it; a sound as of the voice of destiny. And the compliment would be well deserved. Mr. Blaine has honorably sought to exalt the influence of this country upon this continent. America for Americans, home and foreign born, epitomizes his much abused foreign policy as Secretary of State; a policy abused by the designing, deprecatory by the timid, and feared by the weak.

**Governor Cleveland's Face.**  
 I have been looking into Sir Charles Bell's great work on "The Anatomy of Expression," a book of very great power and interest, and deservingly esteemed by artists as a treasury of valuable suggestions, and interesting in the instance of this, my daughter's copy, from being one presented to the poet, James Montgomery, and bearing his autograph.

Applying the principles of this book to "the anatomy of expression" of Governor Cleveland's face, I find it not one trait of character distinguishing it as the face of a great Democratic leader, over and beyond the three traits of intelligence, honesty and firmness. It is a face singularly destitute of high expression of the loftier qualities; just such a face as I would suppose would go along with a conscientious veto of a car driver's bill, from a deficient sense of absolute justice and humanity; not a high, thoughtful face, nor indicative of sweet and deep sensibility, and gracious in its expression; a face of considerable strength, but strength determining towards its lower features; a face of power even, but power projected upon lower planes; the face of a man of an uncommon amount of common character; the face of a good and strong business man, to whom you could with confidence entrust the drawing of your will, but not of a man to execute the nation's will on great occasions in great ways.

Still the greatest reader of faces the world has ever known, probably, has put it into the mouth of one of his characters that "There is no art whereby to find the mind's construction in the face." So, as a counter statement, let the good Democrat believe this—if he can.

## GEN. BUTLER'S FACE.

Gen. Butler's is not a handsome face. You have to look into his character, partly as disclosed in his several features, to discover that his face is an attractive and interesting one to study, and looking thoughtfully into one that discovers that both face and character are both attractive and repellent.

Gen. Butler's face is that of a man who ignores modesty as one of the virtues, while I reverence it (and illustrate it). I would like my friends to say as one of the highest. There is, therefore, a natural antagonism between Gen. Butler and modesty, and he would as naturally underrate them as they will condemn him on this score. Fortunately, too, for Gen. Butler, modesty is not a popular quality in this country, and the man who seems to distrust himself is himself greatly distressed—by my countrymen.

But there is also a look of power in that face, mingled with an expression of some other qualities that would make me hesitate long to entrust its owner with too great power; a face expression of great qualities, but which somehow makes you think nervously of your valuables, as if they might be in danger if he should come into too close relations with them; a face, too, full of a sort of half-slumbering strength, as if we only see the giant half-awake, and have only heard him snore, and which suggests the anxious thought, what will the giant be and do when fully awake, and when having the power to work his will and as he will, he may abuse it. And yet, as there is no danger of his election, I incline to vote for him. With too much head of a certain kind, he represents a party of too little body; a party of disaffection to the old half-moribund parties, one nearly dead, and the other dying, perhaps.

## THE GENERAL POLITICIAN'S FACE.

"God has given you one face, and you have made out yourself many," says the great describer of all things worth describing, including the politician's face, as here, and this description is so perfect that it leaves me not another word to say on this head, or rather on this face. It is honorable, however, to the characters whose faces I have just before attempted imperfectly to read, that they have faces distinctive of their own, thus proving that there is a rugged honesty in nature not in the politician's face always, or very often, and suggesting to us, as readers of public men's

faces—look first into the face to see what nature has put there, and then into it to see what manner of face the man himself has made for himself!

As to Mr. Blaine's face, though that of a politician, there is a look of high and chivalrous spirit about it, which inclines me to repose faith in its owner, though he is the subject of compromising statements, which, after consideration, I believe to be unfounded.

Mr. St. John's is also a spirited face; the face of a man who marches bravely at the head of his column; a man who inspires confidence by deserving it.

And as for Mrs. Beiva Lockwood, mine is the homage of the heart for the six she so handsomely represents. But as for voting for Mrs. Lockwood—mine is the ordinary voting head, and few of us know enough not to let our heads be used as foot balls in elections. Still, when I can see my way clear for voting, with good effect, for an Elizabeth of America, to take a place in history—the history of executive offices and their administrations—corresponding with that of her great sister in politics, Elizabeth of England, my vote shall not be wanting.

If the measure, I must vote not for the best in the art, but for the best as an applied means to practicable ends. In particular, in the coming election, following my conscience and my judgment, I shall perhaps vote for Gen. Butler, as a very imperfect representative of a new and much needed party of protest against the old parties. This I shall do unless, fearing the election of Mr. Cleveland, I am led to vote for Mr. Blaine as a help to prevent that unbecoming thing. The Governor who vetoed the Car Driver's Bill is not a fit person to be President of the United States, in my judgment. All civil laws are founded upon and derive their validity from natural law, so far as they are just laws, and the inhumanity of that veto was against natural law, which is violated in every instance where an individual, a corporation, or an official sustains so monstrous an oppression as that of constraining employees to work sixteen hours a day.

## Mr. Nasby's Latest.

CONFEDERATE X ST. LOUIS.  
 (Which is in the State of Kentucky.)  
 September 5, 1884.

I received a call from the Nashville Central Committee to come to New York to regenerate instructions for a stump tour to occupy the time from now till November 1st, which I gladly obeyed. I never hesitate to respond to a call by this kind. I got my transportation here to New York, which is cheaper than living at home, for the Committee sent me money for meals, and I sleep most of the time on the way, to escape the monotony of travel, I don't really need the likker which is necessary at home, and when I am in New York, wait my turn, I hear the free run up the stairs in the Sixth Ward. Tho' the likker is, unusually bad, there is enuff uv it, which is some consolation.

I wuz invitid up to the Committee rooms, and wuz met by the Chairman, the grate Barnum himself.

"Where send Mr. Nasby?" said he to the Secretary.

The Secretary unfolded a map uv the United States wich wuz marked all over in seckshuns.

"I shoold start him in Western Pennsylvania," replied the Secretary. "We need much work there."

"Very good," said Mr. Barnum, "you will commence work in Pittsburgh! Here is the shupis uv the speech you will make there, and you will heed to study it keefully so ez to make no mistakes. You will observe that in Pittsburgh the cotations you make are from Randall's speeches on the tariff, wich goes to prove that the Dimocrisy are pledged to Protectionism, solid. Devote your mind and energies solely to this pint. You may, however, in Pittsburgh, denounce the tariff on wool, claim that it enlarges the cost uv cloth uv the workin man, but insist that the tariff upon iron must and shal be maintained. Find out how the people are on Protectionism, and act accordingly. When you find a Republican Prohibitionist, urge him to be firm in his principles and vote for St. John, by all means, but when you run agin a Democratic Prohibitionist, show him the folly of throwin away his vote on a man wich cannot be elected."

"I understand," I said. "This is clear sailin'." And I took the synopsis uv the Pittsburgh speech.

"From Pittsburgh you will proceed over into Ohio, I warn you that you must keep sober in Ohio, and must yoose discreeshun and cawshun. In the iron desckits the Pittsburgh speech will do. But remember this, when you git into the Agricultural seckshuns you must study this other speech. (He handid me another manuscript.) In this one Dimocrisy is pledged to free trade, with a few excepshuns. Thus, when you are in the grain counties in the interior, you must insist that the tariff upon wool shal be maintained, and also when you are up in the grape region insist that the tariff upon wine shal not be disturbed. When you cross the line into seckshuns where there ain't no wool or wine, and where there ain't no main manufacturin', you must argue that Free Trade is the only safeguard the people hev agin monopoly. And—

"Kin you tell me the counties where I must talk tariff on wool and wine, and the counties where I mustn't? It would be awkward to get mixed on these things."

Mr. Barnum perdoosed a map with lines drawn all over it.

"Certainly. We hev maps prepared for the yoose uv all our speakers. These counties of the line uv the lake which is colored purple are wine counties, and where there is white lines drawn thro' there is wool ez well ez wine. Where there is a black cross on em, there is manufacturins, ez well ez wine and wool. In sich counties you must urge a protective tariff upon everything. In the counties marked w'ith exlosively, the protectionism must be confined to wine alone, and likewise in the pure wool counties alone."

"Sometimes there is wine in a part uv a county, but sometimes wool only in a part of a county, and in sich cases—"

"Greek Scott!" I exclaimed, "but I can't do this! I can't hev a dozen speeches prepared. How am I to proceed with such a mixed up mess?"

"The process is simple, though great care must be observed. On arrivin at an appointmunt you must take out the map and see where you are. Then on arrivin at yer hotel select yer valise—the Committee will furnish you a valise in w'ich to kee yer clean shirts."

"The Committee will likewise try to furnish the clean shirts or they will be no yours for the valise unless it is to keep the man's ooscrips, wich, uv itself, will rekome a very large one."

"We shal furnish the valise, and the clean shirts. We hev to do this w'ithal our speakers, copin such as Carl Shurtz, w'ich we put reglar prices to get the fur of em. The first and second story elevators are constarcted almost entirely of heavy French plate glass, composed in such of polished walnut, while the third and fourth are of handsome Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings, and over all these there is a massive, wide sign over six feet high of the same wood as the building, which is artistically lettered in gilt. Some of the plate glass used in the construction of the new front are six by eight feet in dimensions, and in addition to the vast number of square feet of plate glass employed for this purpose, fully the same quantity, but of smaller dimensions are used in extending the show windows of the lower floor in the rear to a distance of twelve feet, the wood work of which is also of polished walnut. The front of the second story is constructed in the bulk window style, so as frequently met with in the more modern business blocks in all large cities. The improvements have not been confined to the front of the building, by any means. On the contrary the interior has been thoroughly overhauled and remodelled, particularly the first floor, which is newly papered and painted throughout, while the raised platform on each side for the display of upholstered furniture and walnut bedroom suits have been considerably extended and covered with handsome new body Brussels carpet, and about one hundred feet from the entrance is a new and commodious cashier's desk, constructed of ash and plate glass. In its present enlarged shape this establishment, including the basement, contains five floors, each 25x200 feet in dimensions, extending from Market to Campbell street, footing up a total aggregate floor space of 25,000 square feet, and every available foot of this immense floor space is literally packed with as complete an assortment of furniture and carpets as it is possible to find under one roof in this city. The entire stock is new and carefully selected from the latest styles and designs of reliable manufacturers, with the view to meet the demands of the trade for reliable low-priced furniture. On the first floor are shown an extensive line of samples of parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, pier glasses, and in the rear or Campbell street entrance is displayed a large quantity of oil cloth of various widths, grades and designs. On the second floor the space is equally divided between the display of upholstered furniture and carpets of every description. The first mentioned occupies the half of the floor that faces Market street, where the new plate glass front, extending from wall to wall, gives the buyer an opportunity to examine upholstered goods by a light as good as all outdoors. The carpet display occupies the other 100 feet of floor space facing Campbell street, which is equally well lighted. The entire third floor is packed with ash and enamel bed-room suits, sideboards or buffets, hat racks, marble top tables, book cases, desks and various other articles of this description. The fourth floor is chiefly used for upholstering work, made to special order and for finishing purposes. A large elevator running from the basement to the upper floor has its terminus on the top floor in what is known as the finishing room, where all goods sold are carefully put in the best of order before being sent out. Descending to the basement one sees a surplus stock of furniture that is large enough apparently to supply a half dozen stores. On this floor as well, stoves and mattresses of every description are shown in great variety. There is such a wide range of prices, though, that various departments that it will take up too much space to make more than a brief reference to the two extremes. Among the many parlor suits there are a number of patterns so exceedingly tasty and elegant that the prices \$75 to \$150, seemingly do not represent one fourth their value. Then there are others as low as \$25, and from this figure they are shown at almost every price up to \$300. They are richly upholstered in different colored plushes, raw and spun silks and haircloths. Walnut bedroom suits, marble top, eight pieces, are shown as low as \$40, enameled bedroom suits range from \$15 to \$35, and handsome ash suits from \$10 to \$100. Velvet cecelets are sold as low as \$1.40, body Brussels at \$1.15, and tapestry at 65 cents per yard. The foregoing are but a few quotations of the more prominent features of the stock, but they will serve admirably to show the low prices prevailing throughout every department. It should be borne in mind too that goods can be had from the house on credit at the same low rates quoted above, and purchases are delivered free of charge to any part of the State. The remarkable success of this house is aptly shown in the fact that it is not many years ago since the foundation of the business was laid within the narrow limits of a basement a few doors from its present location, where the modest sum of \$4 per month was paid for rent. Its success is due chiefly, says the head of the house, to the liberal use of printers' ink, and the fact that they have never advertised anything but what proved to be exactly as represented.

Mr. Barnum gave me money and transportation to Pittsburgh and I departed happy. I felt good wunst not to hev a foot in my pokkit, and not to fear the apbalish of the konduktor. I hev bin droppit off the hind end uv trains so many times that it is monotonous. One kip git thro' the kentry by bein kicked off one train and waitin for the next to come, only to be kicked off that, but it is warn onto the seat uv the trouis.

It wuz a unforchait venter. I wuz onlucky enuff to git into the city in the mornin, and I reported to the Central Committee. The yooseal thing ensoid. I wuz invitid to take suthin, wich I hed not the Spartan firmis to retorse. One drinkid to another, fur the active Dimocrisy uv Pittsburg is droughty, and by the time night hed come and I hed got onto the platform I wuz fuller than a gate. I opened up my valise and comment my speech. When I hev manuscript I kin speak, drunk or sober; and I did speak. Did I speak for any length of time? Indeed I did not. Ther cum up frob that awjence sich a storm uv imprecaushuns, sich a howl uv derision, sch a minglin uv profanity ez never was heerd. I spoosed it wuz ther way uv applaudin and went on, snailin, till a passel of em rushed up on the platform and hist-d me off, and hustled me out in the street.

The next mornin I seed it all. I hed, in my intoxikashun, taken my Free Trade speech out uv my valise, and was firm that off at a Pittsburg awjence, every man uv wich wuz a iron manooafakter!

Like a drunken ass, I wuz demonstratin to a awjence uv workers in iron that a tariff on iron wuz wuss nor highway robbery, and on iron wuz under the authority uv the Dimokratik Nashville Central Committee!

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 (Victim uv Appetite.)

## Temperance Convention.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey, began its session October 9, in the hall corner of Market and Mulberry streets, Newark. The large hall was crowded, numbers of delegates from all the unions being present. The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Downs, the President. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Blanchard, President of the Newark Union. After giving a hearty welcome to delegates and friends, she spoke of what had been accomplished by the W. C. T. U. of Newark; the many poor outcasts who had been helped to a better life; the wonderful way God had blessed their efforts, numbering as His own dear children 91 of those who were dead in trespasses and sin. The ladies had ever borne in mind that Christ came to seek and save the lost, and that no one had wandered so far but God's love and mercy could reach them.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Pearson delivered a short address on "Woman's wrongs."

The reports from local unions were most cheering in many places. Temperance schools had been formed and a grand work was going on, educating and interesting the children in temperance work.

Most of Thursday and Friday was spent in reading reports from superintendents of juvenile work, Sunday school temperance lessons, temperance literature, etc.

Each evening the ladies adjourned to large churches and listened to eloquent addresses by Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Denman, Mrs. Pearson, and other equally interesting speakers.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, delegates to the National Convention, and indeed all business was transacted in such a loving spirit that no one present could help feeling that the Divine Master Himself was present, and delegates must return to their work at home with renewed desire to work and pray with and for those who are yet outside the Fold, going astray as those that have no Shepherd.

Altogether the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, 1884, will long be remembered by those whose privilege it was to attend the meetings of the W. C. T. U. in Newark.

Much credit is due to the ladies of Newark for the beautiful way in which they entertained the delegates and strangers during the three days of the Convention.

C. G. K.

## House Furnishing.

TAKING A VIEW OF A SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT AND ITS CONTENTS.

Messrs. A. H. Van Horn & Co., the well-known furniture dealers of 73 Market street, who for a long time have ranked among the most enterprising and successful merchants of this city, as well as among the most extensive dealers in their line of trade, recently completed some extensive improvements to their establishment which have made it one of the most attractive looking and largest

business places in the city. The most conspicuous, as well as the most important features of the improvements consist of an additional story, making it now a four-story building, extending through to Campbell street, a distance of 200 feet, and an entire new front, which certainly is one of the most handsome store front in the city.

The first and second story elevators are constarcted almost entirely of heavy French plate glass, composed in such of polished walnut, while the third and fourth are of handsome Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings, and over all these there is a massive, wide sign over six feet high of the same wood as the building, which is artistically lettered in gilt. Some of the plate glass used in the construction of the new front are six by eight feet in dimensions, and in addition to the vast number of square feet of plate glass employed for this purpose, fully the same quantity, but of smaller dimensions are used in extending the show windows of the lower floor in the rear to a distance of twelve feet, the wood work of which is also of polished walnut. The front of the second story is constructed in the bulk window style, so as frequently met with in the more modern business blocks in all large cities. 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## DESIRABLE SPECIALTIES.

**FRAZEE, CONNET & CO.,**

Central Dry Goods Store.

659 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' WINTER UNDERWEAR!

The American Hosiery Co.'s Unrivalled Merino Underwear for everybody in the largest variety of grades, finish and sizes to be found in the city.

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